United Nations S/AC.49/2017/43

Security Council

Distr.: General
2 June 2017
English
Original: French

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)

Letter dated 23 May 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Djibouti to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

I have the honour to transmit herewith the report of Djibouti on the implementation of Security Council resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013), 2270 (2016) and 2321 (2016) concerning the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (see annex).

(*Signed*) Mohamed Siad **Doualeh**

17-09253 (E) 190617 190617

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 23 May 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Djibouti to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

Report of Djibouti on the implementation of Security Council resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013), 2270 (2016) and 2321 (2016)

Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations stipulates that: "The Members of the United Nations agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council in accordance with the present Charter." The Republic of Djibouti is submitting this report on that basis and in line with its international commitments.

Djibouti, as a State Member of the United Nations and in line with its international obligations, has, through its Directorate-General for National Security, established administrative measures, within its available resources, to implement the above-mentioned resolutions concerning the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In that connection, the Republic of Djibouti has the honour to inform the Committee that, as a signatory to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty (Treaty of Pelindaba), it has undertaken not to manufacture weapons of mass destruction or conventional arms and related materiel and does not possess the technology to do so. It is therefore not in a position to provide any support for the manufacture of such arms (through direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer) to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea or non-State actors. Furthermore, the Republic of Djibouti has acceded to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and ratified its Amendment, and has also ratified the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism. Action was taken to give effect at the national level to both of those instruments on 7 December 2011.

Measures taken by Djibouti include the recording of information concerning any person or vessel of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on a priority list; increased and systematic checks, in particular at the port and airport; and enhanced surveillance and continuous vigilance across the country and in its territorial waters.

It should also be noted that, given its geographical location and the language barrier, the Republic of Djibouti is not a habitual destination for citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Internal records do not provide any indication that a national of that State has travelled through or resided in Djibouti territory.

The Republic of Djibouti has adopted a number of legal texts, such as Act No. 196/AN/02/4ème L on money-laundering, seizure and international cooperation in matters concerning the proceeds of crime, Act No. 110/AN/11/6ème L on combating the financing of terrorism, Act No. 111/AN/11/6ème L on combating terrorism and other serious crimes and Act No. 112/AN/11/6ème L supplementing Act No. 196/AN/02/4ème L.

Act No. 119/AN/11/6ème L on the establishment and supervision of credit institutions and financial auxiliaries stipulates that financial establishments operating in Djibouti shall be supervised by the Central Bank. It also establishes a rule that all financial activities and establishments in the national territory must be authorized by the Central Bank. Thus, the Central Bank is currently the only entity with the authority to authorize a foreign bank to open a branch in Djibouti.

The various above-mentioned laws constitute the legal framework of the Republic of Djibouti to enable the freezing of funds, other financial assets and economic resources of persons and entities that are designated for measures set forth in United Nations resolutions imposing sanctions with respect to various countries or that are thought to be financing terrorism. Djibouti is currently using those same laws to implement the measures imposed with respect to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

United Nations S/AC.49/2017/44

Security Council

Distr.: General
5 June 2017

Original: English

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)

Note verbale dated 25 May 2017 from the Permanent Mission of Indonesia to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of Indonesia to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) and has the honour to submit the national report of Indonesia, under paragraph 36 of resolution 2321 (2016) and paragraph 40 of resolution 2270 (2016), on concrete steps taken by Indonesia to effectively implement the provisions of various resolutions related to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (see annex).

17-09252 (E) 120617

Please recycle

Annex to the note verbale dated 25 May 2017 from the Permanent Mission of Indonesia to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

Report of Indonesia on the implementation of Security Council resolutions 2270 (2016) and 2321 (2016)

1. The Government of Indonesia has taken note of the adoption of Security Council resolutions 2270 (2016) and 2321 (2016) on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and is committed to facilitating the implementation of the two resolutions and other relevant resolutions.

2. Following the adoption of resolutions 2270 (2016) and 2321 (2016) by the Security Council, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs circulated notification letters dated 29 April 2016 (for resolution 2270 (2016)) and 28 December 2016 (for resolution 2321 (2016)) to relevant ministries and agencies.

3. The Government of Indonesia has also convened a series of inter-ministerial and agency consultations to disseminate and take stock of obligations derived from the resolutions. The meetings also reviewed a number of relevant regulations in place and highlighted possible legislative and administrative measures that needed to be taken to fulfil relevant provisions of the resolutions.

4. Prior to the adoption of resolutions 2270 (2016) and 2321 (2016), Indonesia had enacted a number of regulations that can be utilized to implement the resolutions, namely:

(a) Bank Indonesia Regulation No. 14/27/PBI/2012 on the implementation of an anti-money laundering programme and the prevention of terrorist financing, including from high-risk countries;

(b) Indonesian Financial Intelligence Unit Regulation No. PER-04/1.02/PPATK/03/2014 on the identification of suspicious financial transactions by financial service providers;

(c) Indonesian Financial Intelligence Unit Regulation No. PER-02/1.02/PPATK/02/2015 on the categorization of financial users who are potentially involved in money laundering, including from high-risk countries.

5. Moreover, the enactment of a joint regulation on the implementation of targeted financial sanctions related to the financing of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction has provided more policy and procedural options for relevant agencies to facilitate the implementation of the two resolutions. Currently, the Government of Indonesia is also preparing a bill on nuclear security that will cover measures taken by the Government on nuclear security and non-proliferation issues.

6. In addition to the above-mentioned legal framework and measures, the Government of Indonesia has publicly expressed its deep concern over the series of nuclear tests carried out by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in violation of Security Council resolutions. The Government also has continuously called for all parties to respect and adhere to all related Security Council resolutions, to exercise self-restraint and to place diplomacy and dialogue at the forefront in creating conditions conducive to peace, stability and development in the region.